

## THE TIMES

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1893.

## SIX PAGES.

## MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Schiller Lodge, I. O. O. F., Lee Camp Hall.  
Pocahontas Tribe, I. O. R. M., Powell's Hall.  
Good Will Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Druids' Hall.  
Phil Kearney Post, G. A. R., Eagle Hall.  
Richmond Lodge, Tont, Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.  
The State Council, Chosen Friends, Central Hall.  
Stonewall Camp, Fraternal Legion, Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.  
Mount Erin Benevolent and Social Society, Powhatan Hall.  
Virginia Lodge, Sexennial League, Druids' Hall.  
Company "A", First Regiment, Armory.

## LYNCH LAW AGAIN.

We publish a defence of the lynchers of Jesse Mitchell, which certainly makes out a bad case for the accurate and prompt administration of law in Amelia, but furnishes no justification for the defiance of such law as we have.

One such lynching does more to breed a lawless spirit among our people than twenty miscarriages of judicial proceedings. There is not a man connected with that lynching who can say, now, that he is a law-abiding citizen. Every man of them has defied the law and is in law and in fact guilty of murder. Moreover the law had not let Jesse Mitchell go. He was arrested, but released again and the patient, careful, but relentless and remorseless pursuit—never hasting, never resting—until the law was making to do justice in Mitchell's case, should have inspired respect and not contempt in the minds of the citizens of Amelia.

If lynching is to be the order of the day, then, men will be justified in carrying concealed weapons and forming organizations for their mutual defence, because if a mob is to try and execute a man there is no safety for any man and no hope for one who may, by mistake, be found in a compromising situation—as many innocent men have been. The very contemplation of the logical consequences of the lynching business makes the lovers of good order and security start back in horror.  
Lynchers should be prosecuted.

## THAT "APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION" PROPOSITION.

In our issue of the 12th we examined the claim that the Congress of the United States was clothed by the Constitution with authority to establish and regulate a paper currency for the people. We showed that all the authority that Congress possessed in the premises is derived from the provisions of the Constitution which authorize Congress to "coin money and regulate the value thereof," and "to borrow money on the credit of the United States." No one has ever contended that the right to set up and regulate a paper currency can come from the power to coin money. The right is claimed to flow out of the power "to borrow money on the credit of the United States." The Supreme Court in declaring the doctrine in the case of the *Veazie Bank vs. Fenno*, said that this clearly authorized Congress to provide for the government issuing bills of credit and that express power to do a thing must necessarily involve implied powers to make the doing of the thing effective. It held, then, that the power to put out circulating bills of credit necessarily carried into it the power to suppress State bank issues that would be issues competing with those of the government, and, in doing this, it laid down the broad proposition that this incidental power authorized Congress to pass any sort of legislation which might be necessary for making its circulating bills of credit go out amongst the people as money.

The Supreme Court has, undoubtedly, announced this as a correct construction of the Constitution, and the Congress of the United States is certainly authorized to frame its legislation on these lines until they are repudiated and rescinded. Should the people order their recall?

port shows it to be totally devoid of consistency or sense. The power given to Congress is a power to borrow money. The Government can borrow money whether State banks issue notes or whether they do not. The issue of notes by State banks cannot possibly affect the general government's credit and power to borrow money in one way or another. It is therefore simply nonsense to say that an act of Congress forbidding State banks to issue notes is an act necessary and appropriate for making effective a power to borrow money. The two things have no sort of relation to each other. It is as plain, therefore, when Congress forbids State banks to issue notes that it is doing something that the Constitution never intended that Congress should have power to do, as the sun is at noonday, the war decision of the Supreme Court of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. Now, it was never intended by the framers of our Government that the Congress of the United States should have authority to legislate upon the ordinary matters of every-day life amongst the people. It was intended that all legislation for these should come from the legislatures of the States. It was intended that the legislation by Congress should be confined to certain matters of general welfare in which all the people were equally interested, which were named in the Constitution itself. And, in a variety of country like ours, with such a vast and contrary of interests, this principle of government is absolutely necessary. If we had only one central government to make our laws it would not be possible for it to make them wisely for all parts of the country. Representatives from Virginia and North Carolina cannot possibly know the sort of local legislation which the interior interests of California call for, and vice versa. Our Constitution, therefore, in conferring on Congress control over certain specified matters of general concern like peace and war, and in retaining to the States control over all those matters that affect the daily life of the citizen, is not only the greatest possible monument to the wisdom of our ancestors, but it is the embodiment of a principle absolutely necessary to our existence as a people. We cannot have peace and order and good government unless the people of Wisconsin, who know their local needs, are permitted to make the laws that regulate their local affairs.

Now the principle announced by the Supreme Court breaks down every barrier between the authority of Congress and the authority of the States. It aggregates and destroys the vital principle of our union. If Congress may stretch out its hand and take control over State matters in this instance, on this frivolous and contemptible pretext, it may stretch it out and monopolize control of all State affairs on other frivolous pretexts. It is vain for the Supreme Court to declare as it did in *United States vs. DeWitt*, 9th Wall, 4th, that a revenue act of Congress forbidding citizens of a State to sell nappa that kindled at a less degree than 119 Fahrenheit is unconstitutional and void. If Congress is to be permitted to forbid banks, that receive their charters and existence from their States, to do banking business on the pretext that such banking business will interfere with the United States when it goes into the loan market to borrow money. The doctrine is one which cannot be tolerated if we are to hold on to our form of government. And The Times will go down and perish forever from the land before it will give up the principle of government that the Congress of the United States shall be confined in its legislation to those objects of a general character which are named in the Constitution, but that the State legislatures shall have full and undisputed control over all others.

## WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH LOUISA?

That was a bad special which we published yesterday from Louisa county. We are sorry to hear that the good people of that county are "delighted at the course of Senator Daniel on the silver question," and "the tide there is running strong toward the views of the Populists on the silver question," and that "the present scarcity of money occasioned by the low prices of all farm products is felt by all of our people. Those in debt are feeling it severely, and loyalty to party will not overcome their anxiety for relief. The masses of the people want more money in circulation, and believe that capitalists have combined to make money scarce and high."

We are sorry to see such statements as these in The Times, and we cannot help feeling even now that our correspondent stuff him with the nonsense of Mr. Haskins Holston and the like.

We do not believe that any considerable body of old Louisa's white people think that they are going to get any more money because the United States government manufactures more of it. Money is not given away. They must have something to sell in order to get money. They are right in concluding that the scarcity of money with them comes from the low prices of farm products, but they make a fatal error when they think the low price of farm products is produced by deficiency of money in the country at large. The low prices of farm products proceed from the enormous quantities produced in the West and Northwest with labor-saving machines and perfect methods of transportation and distribution. The money in the country has nothing to do with it. Before the cheap silver dollar impaired confidence and scared people into locking up their money there was the greatest abundance of it in the country for every purpose. The proof of this lies in the fact that six months ago interest for money was at the bottom and owners of it could scarcely find borrowers.

Come, gentlemen of Louisa, no going over to the enemy on any such pretext as this.

## ARE WE ABOUT TO LOSE OUR GAIN?

That is a strange press telegram sent out from New York that the banks of that city are getting so loaded up with money that they are clearing house certificates and generally do not know what to do with their money. It is a strange announcement to make to the man who goes to a bank, whether in New York or anywhere else, and tries to borrow money. This man will be told that the banks can make no new loans, and when he produces the press telegram to show that the bank could lend him

money if it would, he will be told that the telegram applies to some other bank and not to that one. This telegram is preposterous and, to us, has all the earmarks of a "fake," sent out by free silver men to hurt the cause of repeal. The passage of the repeal bill through the House of Representatives undoubtedly gave an impetus to business that held out every hope and promise that we should soon return to normal and prosperous conditions. But the opposition to repeal that has been developed in the Senate with what appears like the lukewarmness of its friends there, has given a bad setback to the rising tide of confidence and improvement. Two weeks ago it did look as though a condition of things was about to arise that would justify statements like those of the telegram we have been remarking on. But delay and opposition has killed all that. The rising tide of confidence has stopped short. Business is hesitating about its future moves. The banks are uncertain about what they shall do. The blighting, blighting influence of the threat that the United States Senate will put itself between the United States and a sound money system is forcing the country steadily back to the darkest hours of that dreadful strain that it has just passed through. The Senate is shouldering an immense responsibility.

## THE CAMEL A HANGING.

AMELIA C. H., Sept. 18, 1892.  
Editor of The Times—Your editorial article in Sunday's issue headed "The Amelia Lynching" is well as far as it goes, but why do you not turn your batteries upon the law which countenances the inexcusable delays which characterize this case?  
Jesse Mitchell, a burly, brutal looking negro of twenty-five years, was arrested more than twelve months ago for the crime committed upon the person of a frail and delicate looking little white girl of four years of age. He was twice tried by a jury of his countrymen, composed of men of both races, and twice convicted and condemned to death. The evidence against him was conclusive, being only opposed by his own statements. The first time the case was taken to the Court of Appeals, not on a certificate of the evidence, but solely upon technicalities, and that Court set aside the verdict on the ground that the clerk had failed to certify properly the record from the County to the Circuit Court, and that the deputy sheriff had failed to sign the name of his principal to his return of the writ of venire facias.

The second time the Circuit Court set aside the verdict on the ground that the clerk who is clerk of the county as well as the Circuit Court signed his name to the writ again at a future date of the same term, but the night before the day set for trial the last act in the horrible tragedy was played by actors who appeared and disappeared as mysteriously as they came.  
The writer of this rode into the village from his home about one mile out, passed entirely through to the blacksmith shop, to have his horse shod, and just before reaching the shop he saw a crowd to find the corpse of the negro dangling from the limb of a pine tree immediately in front of the shop. This was 9 o'clock in the morning and yet this shocking sight was the first intimation he had of the crime. The people, far and wide as peaceable, law-abiding citizens. Never before did such a thing occur in this county. What produced the change? I will tell you what in my opinion caused it. This was the day when according to trial was and was each time convicted. The first time he denied the whole thing. The second time he changed his story and alleged the consent of this poor little child and her submission to him. It was under the impression that the third time he would be brought into court and exposed to the full force of cross-examination on such a subject as that. The last time the brute himself confronted her with the charge of prostitution, and the third time she was to have other negroes add their testimony in support of the charge to maintain the statement of the wretch on trial.

Now I do not justify the terrible violation of laws which you complain. All good citizens must deplore the increasing tendency of the people to take upon themselves the punishment of crime. Its unquestionable tendency is to the perversion of all law, but there must be something radically wrong in the law itself, or in its administration. It was not in the administration of the law in this instance. We have an able prosecuting attorney, who always does his duty without fear or favor. Our clerk is one of the best in the State, and his errors, if errors they were, might have been committed by any one, and were trivial in the extreme. The same may be said of the sheriff and his deputies. The only reason, truly, for this prolonged and wounding the child herself, and shocking the moral sense and arousing the race sentiment of a people who for the most part are good, their wives and daughters must and shall be protected against the lust of brute in human shape, who know no law and acknowledge no restraint, and lie in wait for the innocent child at play or the unprotected wife in her home. Let our law makers enact such laws as will prevent any more such revolting crimes being perpetrated, and let us not deny the great provocation, and confess that in such cases the average citizen is at least excusable for losing faith in legal process. Let us amend our criminal laws and wipe out all mooks and crooks of the nobles and the lowly, where such miserable quibbles and evasions and farcical technicalities may be hung, to the disgrace of our jurisprudence and the demoralization of our people.

CITIZEN.

## MATTISON, VA., Sept. 19, 1893.

Mr. Editor: Dear Sir, in your issue of the 18th, reporting the lynching of Jesse Mitchell, it is stated that "the citizens here pretty generally approve of the action of the mob."  
Please let me state that our law-abiding people deplore the fact that Amelia contains a band of rascals who are utterly regardless of its laws, that they dare force the jail and murder this negro. The cause does not affect the case. Our rights and laws are shown no respect. "Is time they were, or why have they?"  
E. H. DENNIS.

## Closed All Day To-Day.

The dry goods store of Meyer's, corner Sixth and Broad streets, will be closed all day to-day, but will reopen as usual Thursday (to-morrow) morning.

## Try It.

For a lame back or for a pain in the side or chest, try saturating a piece of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and holding it onto the affected parts. This treatment will cure any ordinary rheumatism, one or two days. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, 50 cent bottles for sale by Owens Minor Drug Co. and H. G. Forstmann, E. P. Reeves & Co., P. M. Slaughter.

## DEMOCRATIC SPEAKERS.

Appointments Made by the Committee for the State at Large.

The following appointments for Democratic speakers are announced by the Virginia State Democratic Committee, Hon. J. Taylor Elyson, Chairman, James R. Fisher, Secretary.

HON. CHARLES T. O'FERRALL  
will address the people at  
Brunswick Courthouse, Sept. 20.  
Pittsylvania Co., Chatam, Thursday 21.  
Pittsylvania Co., Eiba, Friday 22.  
Bedford City, Monday, Sept. 23.  
Hillsville, Wednesday, Sept. 27.  
Miller's, Essex county, Thursday, Sept. 28.  
Tappanhook, Friday, Sept. 29.  
Gloucester Courthouse, Saturday, September 30.

HON. ROBERT C. KENT  
will address the people at  
Abingdon, Monday, 25th.  
N. W. Burn, Pulaski county, Monday, October 2d.  
Jonesville, Lee county, Tuesday, October 3d.  
Big Stone Gap, Wise county, Wednesday, October 4th.

HON. J. W. MARSHALL  
South Boston, Saturday, September 23d.  
Halifax C. H., Monday, September 25th.

HON. H. ST. G. TUCKER  
At Palmyra, Plymouth, September 25th.  
At Fincastle, Botetourt, October 9th.

HON. W. H. MANN  
At Abingdon, Monday, September 25th.  
W. A. LITTLE  
At Stafford C. H., Wednesday, September 20th.

J. ALLEN WAITS  
At Christiansburg, September 24th.  
B. TAYLOR SCOTT  
Stanton, Sept. 25th.  
Madison C. H., Sept. 26th.

C. F. MOORE  
At Monterey, Highland county, September 26th.  
JUDGE W. R. STAPLES  
At Christiansburg, Montgomery county, September 26th.

COLONEL CAMM PATTERSON  
At Cumberland C. H., Monday, September 25th.  
JUDGE H. W. FLOURNOY  
Tazewell C. H., September 25th.  
Russell C. H., September 25th.  
C. C. H., October 3d.

H. D. FLOOD  
At Lovington, September 25th.  
ROBERT T. BARTON  
At Staunton, September 25th.  
COLONEL R. B. POORE  
At Palmyra, September 25th.

W. R. MCKENNEY  
At Cumberland C. H., September 25th.  
At New Market, September 25th.  
At Lunenburg C. H., October 2d.

## GEN. LONGSTREET'S REPLY.

His Health Not So Good and He May Not Attend the Confederate Reunion.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 19.—Special.—The damage on the Western Carolina railroad, between here and Salisbury, has been repaired and trains are running regularly now.  
The public schools of the city opened yesterday with a large attendance. Professor Claxton, former superintendent of our graded schools, will leave this place for Greensboro the latter part of the month, where he goes to take his position in the Normal College for girls, to which he was elected last summer. Our new superintendent, Professor Eggleston, a graduate of Hampden-Sydney, Virginia, seems well qualified for the duties of his place and is well liked by the teachers who have positions under him.

Dr. Walker Hill, an Indian doctor who recently came to Asheville with his wife from Tennessee, was arrested at the Allen house yesterday on charges passed on by detective W. H. Deaver, based upon information received from Kentucky that the doctor was wanted in Somerset, Ky., for manslaughter. A preliminary hearing was had before a justice of the peace and Hill was committed to jail to await the arrival of requisition papers. He says the alleged case against him simply amounts to this: he was called upon to attend a sick child in Somerset, Ky., had been given up by the other doctors of the place that he administered some of his herb medicine and the child soon began to improve, but finally the child's parents discontinued his medicine and used some prescribed by another doctor and that the child immediately grew worse and died. It seems the doctor had been arrested before on the same charge in Tennessee, but gave bond and fled to this place.

General Longstreet has written the following letter in reply to an invitation to him to attend the Confederate reunion at Waynesville next October:  
Salem, N. C., Sept. 19th, 1893.  
Hon. W. W. Stringfield, Asheville, N. C.  
My Dear Sir—Your note of invitation for the next meeting of the Association of Confederate veterans is received, and carefully noted. My health is not such as warrants a promise to be with you, but if it is such as to justify the visit, it will give me great pleasure to be there and meet so many of the comrades so dear to my heart. Very truly yours,  
JAMES LONGSTREET.

Beecham's Pills correct bad effects of over-eating.

Richmond to Chicago and Return, \$19, limited to fifteen days, with Pullman sleeping car privileges, via the Norfolk and Western railroad. Pullman sleeper Petersburg to Chicago without change.

For full information apply to our company's office, 318 East Main street.

R. W. COURTNEY,  
District Passenger Agent.

3 DAYS SPECIAL PRICES, EASIEST TERMS, PIANOS AND ORGANS, LEES, E. 8th MAIN STREET.

Niagara Falls and Watkins' Glen Excursion, \$14 Round Trip from Richmond.  
The Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Company announce the last personally conducted excursion to Niagara Falls from Richmond, via Pennsylvania Railroad, Thursday, September 24. Special train leaves Washington at 7:10 A. M., arriving at Niagara Falls same night. Stop-overs allowed at Watkins' Glen, Rochester and Buffalo.

Round trip tickets from Richmond to Pullman parlor cars can be secured by applying to  
C. A. TAYLOR,  
Traffic Manager, Byrd St. Station.

Languor, loss of appetite and strength. Cured by Bromo-Seltzer—trial bottle 10c.

Our store will be closed Wednesday, September 20th—HOLIDAY. S. Ullman's Son, 1820-1822 East Main Street.

Are You Nervous?  
Are you all tired out, do you have that tired feeling or sick headache? You can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives nerve and bodily strength.

Hood's Pills are easy in action.

In Childhood's Happy Days.  
Among the incidents of childhood that stand out in bold relief, as our memory reverts to the days when we were young, none are more prominent than severe sicknesses. The young man who vividly remembers that it was Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured her of croup, and in turn administered it to her own offspring, and always with the best results.

For sale by all druggists.

## TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINT.

This Woman Will Rise Up to Call the Designer of It Blessed.



"What stuff will thou have a gown of?" quoth Falstaff to his Doll. Much the same says fashion nowadays to the dames who go searching for whereof they may be clothed. Hardly ever before was there such latitude—it is in fact a good deal like the Captain's reckoning, which had "stepped over to include the longitude."

All the family of silks from stand-alone brocade to mouseline de sole, crepons, crepeles, crepes des Chines, half a hundred fine textures in soft sheer wool, to say nothing of lace gauze net and array of muslins and spangled stuffs, more gorgeous than the rainbow. It is truly an embarrassment of riches which heaps the counters, crowds the show-rooms of the swaggar gownmakers—from one of which came the gown pictured here. A famous beauty, known through two continents, wore it when she had her three dearest foes to outshine. The stuff was a wonderful brocade, in tones of silvery green, and the softest shell pink running now and again into a suggestion of cream yellow. It was much too handsome to be marred with trimming. The perfectly cut trained skirt, lined inside with rich pink silk, had dotted ruffles of green, pink and yellow, set inside, one above the other. Above the hem, under the very edge, was a shell plating of old yellow lace, so fine and rich that it seemed positively sinful thus to risk its destruction.

The bodice had the same exquisite plainerness until the end of it was reached. Sleeves were conspicuously absent—there was the merest strap over the shoulder. The neck was very low and front and back, but there was Quaker propriety for all that. A fall of rare old lace edged the neck and fell over the shoulder. Inside it shot gause in the colors of the gown stuff was drawn high about the throat, shaped to modest V back and front and finished with a deeper frill of the same old lace. A frame of opals set about with small diamonds harmonized wonderfully with the tones of this costume, which, by wax lights looked to have been shaped of the rainbow, and bespangled with morning sun.

No other house DOES—EVER DID—OR EVER WILL—sell such sterling qualities at such LOW PRICES as we quote.

A. SAKS AND COMPANY.



The later it gets—the chillier—a light-weight Overcoat is what is needed—There are more days' use for it in a year than any garment you can own—more service in ours than to any you can buy—\$10 to \$35—as you can afford—You'll get better than you're expecting for \$10—and as good for \$35 as can be made to order for half as much again.

We have just placed on sale three hundred Pairs of Genuine Bannockburn Cheviot Pants, which we have marked \$3.50.

We guarantee these Pants equal to any \$5 Pants in America.

A. Saks & Co.

MANULATED SUGAR, 5c.  
2 pounds Best Cream Cheese for 25c.  
Rio Roasted Coffee, 10c. per pound.  
New Early June Peas, 10c. per can.  
New Corn, 3 cans for 25c.  
Best City Meal, 60c. a bushel.  
Good Tea, 25c. a pound.  
Pure Cider Vinegar, 25c. a pound.  
Eight bars Large Soap for 25c.  
Half-pound boxes best Baking Powder, 3c.  
Sardines, 5c. a box.  
New Mackerel, 30c. per dozen.  
New North Carolina Cut Herrings, 10c. a dozen.

Pure Mixed Spices, 25c. gallon.  
Carolina Rice, 5c. a pound.  
California Hams 10c. a pound.  
Light Brown Sugar, 4c. per pound.  
Fresh Butter, 25c. per pound.  
Snow Flake Flour, \$3.75 a barrel or 25c. a sack.  
Silver King Flour, best sold, \$4.25 a barrel or 25c. a sack.  
T. J. Cans Salmon for 12c.

S. ULLMAN'S SON,  
1820 and 1822 East Main Street.  
Phone 3-6. Price-List mailed on application.

D. R. WORTHINGTON'S

INSTANT CURE FOR CHOLERA, CRAMPS, AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

Indorsed by the highest medical authority. See circular around each bottle.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

For sale by all druggists.

## WOODWARD &amp; LOTHROP. TEMPLE

Dry Goods Store  
CORNER BROAD AND ADAMS STREETS.

OUR FIRST EXHIBITION OF FALL DRESS GOODS,

—INCLUDING—  
HIGH CLASS GERMAN AND FRENCH NOVELTIES AND OTHER CHOICE —DRESS FABRICS—

was inaugurated yesterday under the most flattering auspices, and will be continued for the remainder of the week. You are cordially invited to examine the new and choice exhibit of dainty textiles, nearly all of which have been imported by us exclusively for the finest retail trade. As was the case with our last season we have brought out very many new things in

ONE DRESS PATTERN ONLY, and ladies desiring something exclusive as well as choice in design, will find our assortment unequalled.

The names of the new arrivals do not convey an adequate idea of the appearance of the goods, which need only to be seen to be appreciated.

The uniform comment of the trade is that this season's goods are prettier and more attractive than for many years.

The following are some of the new weaves represented:

SATIN FRUNELLE,

POPLIN D'ALEA,

LOIRE FULLER,

OMBRE RAYE,

ROBERT RAYE,

MATTELASSE CHANGEANT,

COLOMBO RENEVO,

NATTE, ETC.

OTHER NEW GOODS are claiming attention in every department of the store.

New Calico Prints in Dark Colorings, 5c. a yard.

New Indigo Prints, 6c.

New Canton Flannels, bleached and unbleached, 6 1/2 to 15c. per yard.

New line of Umbrellas, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.

New line of Men's Neckwear.

New assortment of Windsor Ties—the most varied and attractive patterns ever seen, 25c.

New Lace Curtains, Nottingham, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 a pair.

New line Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear; details later.

Goods already on Sale.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP.

TO-MORROW

2 SPECIAL TABLES.

STORE CLOSED TO-DAY.

LOOK OUT Thursday FOR

50 CENTS AND \$1.00

Not a single pair worth less than \$2, and some values reaching \$5.

ECONOMY SHOE STORE,

311 E. Broad St.

KAUFMANN & CO.

COR. FOURTH AND BROAD STS.

Store closed TO-DAY on account of Holiday.

To-morrow we shall have some special bargains—among them a lot of six dozen

Zephyr Knitted Sacques,

Slightly soiled from being in the show-window. Price, one-half. White Knit Vests for Children (all sizes) additional values; full weight: 25c.

Ladies' Ribbed Vests,

With Drawers to correspond, at 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00, and \$1.50. Complete variety of sizes.

Shirt-Waists in Percales

Can be bought at your own price. We don't want to carry them for next season.